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Run on:	November 6, 2004, 19:23:00 ; Search time 75.1875 Seconds (without alignments) 28.627 Million cell updates/sec
Title:	US-10-61B-644-3
Perfect score:	38
Sequence:	1 NWGPLV 6
Scoring table:	BLOSUM62
Gapop:	Gapext 0.5
Searched:	2002273 seqs, 358729299 residues

ALIGNMENTS



CC homology below 90% and the RNA molecule is formed as a single, self-complementary molecule. At least one of the double-stranded structures CC formed from individual sense sequences has an even number of repeats of CC 21 or 22 bp. The RNA molecule may include an intron encoding sequence. At CC least two target genes are selected from different classes of storage CC protein genes, i.e. 2S-albumen, 7S- or 11S/12S-globulins or zein-prolamine and at least one of the sense sequences is identical to storage CC protein sequences or genes in the homogenistate metabolic pathway or CC enzyme types, e.g. acetyl transferases, thioesterases, (de)branching enzymes or cellulases. The RNA of the invention, also related cassettes, CC expression systems, vectors and transgenic organisms are used for CC biotechnology, specifically in plants to improve protection against CC abiotic stress, to modify composition and/or content of fatty acids, CC lipids and oils, to modify carbohydrate composition, to alter colour or CC pigmentation, to reduce content of storage proteins, to increase resistance to pathogens, to inhibit stem break, to delay fruit ripening CC or ageing, to induce male sterility, to reduce content of toxic or CC unwanted components, to modify lignification and/or lignin content, to CC modify the fibre component in foods or fibre quality in cotton, to reduce CC susceptibility to shock, to increase synthesis of Vitamin E, to reduce CC contents of nicotine, caffeine or theophylline and to increase methionine CC content by reducing threonine biosynthesis. The method provides a rapid CC and efficient way of reducing gene expression, can inhibit more than one CC target gene, prevents development of multiple phenotypes (since the CC transcription rate is the same for all RNA sequences, significantly CC reducing the selection process required to produce an organism with CC effective suppression of all target genes), avoids problems of epigenic CC gene silencing, does not require synthesis of individual RNA sequences CC and the method can be applied to plants with complex (polyploid) genomes. CC No interference between the individual RNA sequences occur. This sequence CC represents a protein encoded by a target gene used in the method of the CC invention.

XX Sequence 562 AA;

Query Match Score 38; DB 7; Length 562;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 6; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 NWGPLV 6  
Db 543 NWGPLV 548

RESULT 5  
ADL90188  
ID ADL90188 standard; protein: 562 AA.

AC ADL90188;  
XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (First entry)  
DE Soybean glycinin G4 protein.

XX immunomodulator; immunotherapy; allergen characterisation;  
KW immunoglobulin E; allergen sensitivity; soybean; glycinin G4;  
KW acidic protein.  
XX Glycine max.  
OS US2003166518-A1.  
XX PN 04-SEP-2003.  
XX PP 12-JAN-2001; 2001US-00759967.  
XX PR 13-JAN-2000; 2000US-0175948P.  
PR 03-MAR-2000; 2000US-0186724P.  
XX (BEAR) BEARDSLEE T A.  
PA (ZEEC) ZEECE M G.  
PA (SARA) SARATH G.

PA (MARK/) MARKWELL J P.  
XX PI Beardslee TA, Zeece MG, Sarah G, Markwell JP;

XX DR WPI; 2003-898094/82.

XX PT Allergen characterization comprises obtaining a recombinant fusion protein and detecting the binding of immunoglobulin E molecules in the biological sample to the recombinant fusion protein.  
XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 22; 34pp; English.

PS The invention describes a method of allergen characterisation comprising:  
XX CC obtaining a recombinant fusion protein; attaching the recombinant fusion protein to a substrate with a biological protein; contacting the recombinant fusion protein attached to the substrate with an immunoglobulin E sample from an individual, and detecting the binding of immunoglobulin E molecules in the biological sample to the recombinant fusion protein.  
CC Also described are: a method for determining the sensitivity of an individual to a suspected allergen; a method for determining the amount of immunoglobulin E specific for an allergen in a biological sample; a kit comprising the recombinant fusion protein and instructions for using the recombinant fusion protein to determine IgE binding to the known or suspected allergen; and a method for epitope determination. The method is useful for characterising allergens. CC This is the amino acid sequence of soybean glycinin G2 acidic protein CC that can be used to demonstrate the methods of the invention.  
XX SQ Sequence 562 AA;

Query Match Score 38; DB 7; Length 562;  
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
Matches 6; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 NWGPLV 6  
Db 543 NWGPLV 548

RESULT 6  
ADG13984  
ID ADG13984 standard; protein: 562 AA.  
XX AC ADG13984;  
XX DT 26-FEB-2004 (First entry)  
DE G. max glycinin ASA4B3 subunit protein.

XX KW oil content; plant; storage protein; seed-specific promoter; 2S-albumin;  
KW 7S-globulin; 11S-globulin; zin-prolamine; transgenic;  
KW oil production; fat production; free fatty acid production; food;  
KW animal feed; pharmaceutical; fine chemical production; glycinin.  
XX OS Glycine max.  
XX PN WO2003077643-A2.  
XX PD 25-SEP-2003.  
XX PF 17-MAR-2003; 2003WO-EP002733.  
XX PR 20-MAR-2002; 2002DE-01012893.  
XX PA (BADI ) BASF PLANT SCI GMBH.  
XX Bauer J;  
PA

DR WPI; 2004-011485/01.  
DR N-PSDB; ADG43983.  
DR

XX Increasing total oil content of plants, useful e.g. as foods or animal  
 PT feeds, by reducing amount of storage proteins, particularly with double-  
 PT stranded interfering RNA.

## Claim 4: SEQ ID NO 24; 25pp; German.

This invention describes a novel method for increasing the total oil content of a plant by reducing the amount of at least one storage protein in the plant (or its tissue, organs, parts or cells) and selecting plants that have higher total oil content than starting plants. The storage protein is suppressed by introducing antisense RNA, optionally combined with a ribozyme, sense RNA that induces co-suppression, DNA-binding factors directed against storage protein genes, viral sequences that degrade storage protein RNA, constructs that induce homologous recombination of endogenous storage protein genes or mutations into storage protein genes. Most preferably a plant cell is stably transfected with a recombinant expression construct, then regenerated to plant that express the incorporated sequence. The expression constructs particularly contain a seed-specific promoter and they are introduced into plants by standard methods, e.g. via Agrobacterium. The preferred storage proteins of the invention are 2S-albumins, 7S or 11S/12S-globulins or zein-prolamines. Transgenic organisms produced by the new method are used for production of oils, fats, free fatty acids or their derivatives, useful as foods, animal feeds, pharmaceuticals and fine chemicals. This sequence represents a storage protein used to illustrate the method of the invention.

XX Sequence 562 AA; Score 38; DB 8; Length 562;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 2e+02;  
 Matches 6; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 NWGPLY 6  
 Db 543 NWGPLY 548

RESULT 7  
 ABU16711 standard; protein: 791 AA.  
 XX ABU16711  
 AC ABU16711;  
 XX DT 19-JUN-2003 (first entry)  
 DE Protein encoded by Prokaryotic essential gene #42238.  
 KW Antisense; prokaryotic essential gene; cell proliferation; drug design.  
 OS Acinetobacter baumannii.  
 PN WO200277183-A2.  
 PD 03-OCT-2002.  
 XX 21-MAR-2002; 2002WO-US009107.  
 PR 21-MAR-2001; 2001US-00815242.  
 PR 06-SEP-2001; 2001US-00848993.  
 PR 25-OCT-2001; 2001US-0342923P.  
 PR 08-FEB-2002; 2002US-000722851.  
 PR 06-MAR-2002; 2002US-032669P.  
 PA (ELIT-) ELITRA PHARM INC.

XX Wang L, Zamudio C, Malone C, Haselbeck R, Ohlsen KL, Zyskind JW;  
 PI Wall D, Travick JD, Carr GJ, Yamamoto R, Forsyth RA,  
 XX WPI; 2003-02926/02.  
 DR N-PSDB; ACA20581.  
 XX

New antisense nucleic acids, useful for identifying proteins or screening for homologous nucleic acids required for cellular proliferation to isolate candidate molecules for rational drug discovery programs.

XX PS Claim 25; SEQ ID NO 44615; 1766pp; English.

The invention relates to an isolated nucleic acid comprising any one of the 6213 antisense sequences given in the specification where expression of the nucleic acid inhibits proliferation of a cell. Also included are: (1) a vector comprising a promoter operably linked to the nucleic acid encoding a polypeptide whose expression is inhibited by the antisense nucleic acid; (2) a host cell containing the vector; (3) an isolated polypeptide or its fragment whose expression is inhibited by the antisense nucleic acid; (4) an antibody capable of specifically binding the polypeptide; (5) producing the polypeptide; (6) inhibiting cellular proliferation or the activity of a gene in an operon required for proliferation; (7) identifying a compound that influences the activity of the gene product or that has an activity against a biological pathway required for proliferation, or that inhibits cellular proliferation; (8) identifying a gene required for cellular proliferation or the biological pathway in which a proliferation-required gene or its gene product lies or a gene on which the test compound that inhibits proliferation of an organism acts; (9) manufacturing an antibiotic; (10) profiling a culture comprising strains in which the gene compound's activity; (11) a culture comprising strains in which the gene product is overexpressed or underexpressed; (12) determining the extent to which each of the strains is present in a culture or collection of strains; or (13) identifying the target of a compound that inhibits the proliferation of an organism. The antisense nucleic acids are useful for identifying proteins or screening for homologous nucleic acids required for cellular proliferation to isolate candidate molecules for rational drug discovery programs, or for screening homologous nucleic acids K. pneumoniae or P. aeruginosa. The present sequence is encoded by one of the target prokaryotic essential genes. Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format directly from WIPO at ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\_pct\_sequences

XX SQ Sequence 791 AA;

Query Match 94.7%; Score 36; DB 6; Length 791;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 6.3e+02;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 AC 1 NWGPLY 6  
 CC 1 ||||:|  
 CC 88 NWGPIV 93

RESULT 8  
 ADA33211 standard; protein: 798 AA.  
 XX ID ADA33211  
 XX AC ADA33211;  
 XX DT 20-NOV-2003 (first entry)  
 XX DE Acinetobacter baumannii protein #3372.  
 XX KW Acinetobacter baumannii; bacterial disease; antibacterial; vaccine;  
 KW plant biocontrol agent.  
 XX OS Acinetobacter baumannii.  
 XX PN US6562958-B1.  
 XX PD 13-MAY-2003.  
 XX PP 04-JUN-1999;  
 XX PR 09-JUN-1998;  
 XX PA (GENO-) GENOME THERAPEUTICS CORP.

XX Breton G, Bush D;  
 PI WPI; 2003-576092/54.  
 XX DR N-PSDB; ADA23085.

XX New Acinetobacter baumannii proteins and nucleic acids, useful as reagents for diagnosing a bacterial disease, as components of antibacterial vaccines, as targets for antibacterial drugs, or as biocontrol agents for plants.  
 XX Example; SEQ ID NO 449B; 328pp; English.  
 PS Sequence 798 AA;

CC The invention relates to isolated Acinetobacter baumannii nucleic acids. CC The A. baumannii nucleic acids and polypeptides are useful as reagents CC for diagnosing a bacterial disease, as components of antibacterial CC vaccines, as targets for antibacterial drugs, to detect the presence of CC A. baumannii and other Acinetobacter species in a sample, in screening CC compounds for the ability to interfere with the A. baumannii life cycle CC or to inhibit A. baumannii infection, and as biocontrol agents for CC plants. The present sequence represents the amino acid sequence of an A. CC baumannii protein.

XX Sequence 798 AA;

Query Match 94.7%; Score 36; DB 6; Length 798;  
 Best Local Similarity 93.3%; Pred. No. 6.4e+02; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0;

Qy 1 NWGPV 6  
 Db 95 NWGPV 100

RESULT 9  
 ABB53092  
 ID ABB53092 standard; protein; 611 AA.  
 XX AC ABB53092;  
 XX DT 11-FEB-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Escherichia coli polypeptide SEQ ID NO 1566.  
 XX Escherichia coli; B2/D+R; antiinflammatory; antibacterial;  
 KW immunosuppressive; extra-intestinal infection; phylogeny; meningitis;  
 KW systemic infection; non-diarrhoeal infection; septicaemia;  
 KW pyelonephritis; antibiotic resistance.  
 XX Escherichia coli.  
 OS WO200166572-A2.  
 PN XX  
 PR 10-MAR-2000; 2000FR-00003145.  
 XX PD 02-FEBB-2001; 2001FR-00001449.  
 XX PA (INRM ) INSERM INST NAT SANTE & RECH MEDICALE.  
 XX PI Bingen E, Bonacorsi S, Clermont O, Nassif X, Tinsley C;  
 XX DR WPI; 2001-550253/61.

XX A library of DNA fragments of Escherichia coli strains for the phylogenetic determination of a given strain comprises polynucleotides of nature B2/D+  
 PT PT A. XX  
 PT Example 6; Fig 6; 646pp; English.  
 PS CC The invention relates to a library of DNA fragments of Escherichia coli  
 CC

CC strains comprising polynucleotides (ABA88577-ABA88729 and ABA89531) and  
 CC encoded proteins (ABB2919 and ABB5254-ABB53094) of nature  
 CC B2/D+A-. The polynucleotides have potential antiinflammatory,  
 CC antibacterial and immunosuppressive activity as part of pharmaceutical  
 CC compositions used to treat, palliate or prevent extra-intestinal E. coli  
 CC infections. The polypeptides are useful for determining the phylogenetic  
 CC group of a given E. coli strain. These polypeptides can detect and treat  
 CC an undesired development of E. coli, particularly an extra-intestinal  
 CC infection that include systemic and non-diarrhoeal infections such as  
 CC septicæmia, pyelonephritis and meningitis this is particularly  
 CC advantageous as bacterial resistance is increasing with the more frequent  
 CC use of broad spectrum antibiotics  
 XX SQ Sequence 611 AA;

Query Match 92.1%; Score 35; DB 4; Length 611;  
 Best Local Similarity 83.3%; Pred. No. 7.3e+02;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 1; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

Qy 1 NWGPV 6  
 Db 485 NWGPV 490

RESULT 10  
 ABP04775  
 ID ABP04775 standard; protein; 51 AA.  
 XX AC ABP04775;  
 XX DT 24-JUN-2002 (first entry)  
 DE Human ORFX protein sequence SEQ ID NO:9532.  
 XX DE Human ORFX protein sequence SEQ ID NO:9532.  
 XX KW Human; open reading frame; ORFX; gene therapy; cancer; cirrhosis;  
 KW hyperproliferative disorder; psoriasis; benign tumour; hemorrhage;  
 KW degenerative disorder; osteoarthritis; neurodegenerative disorder;  
 KW cardiovascular disease; diabetes mellitus; systemic lupus erythematosus;  
 KW hypertension; hypothyroidism; cholesterol ester storage disease;  
 KW immune deficiency; immune disorder; infectious disease;  
 KW autoimmune disorder; rheumatoid arthritis; autoimmune thyroiditis;  
 KW myasthenia gravis.  
 XX OS Homo sapiens.  
 XX PN WO200192523-A2.  
 XX PR 30-MAY-2000; 2000US-0226132P.  
 XX PD 06-DEC-2001.  
 XX PF 29-MAY-2001; 2001WO-US51010836.  
 XX PI Shimkets RA, Leach MD;  
 XX PR 29-AUG-2000; 2000US-0228716P.  
 XX PA (CURA-) CURAGEN CORP.  
 XX PI WPI; 2002-106308-14.  
 XX DR N-PSDB; ABN20527.  
 XX PT Novel human polypeptides and polynucleotides useful for diagnosing,  
 PT preventing and treating cardiovascular disease, neurodegenerative,  
 PT hyperproliferative disorders and autoimmune disorders.  
 XX Disclosure; SEQ ID NO 9532; 1037pp; English.  
 PS XX  
 PS The present invention describes substantially purified human proteins  
 CC referred to as open reading frame, ORFX, where X is 1-11491 (see Table 1  
 CC in the specification). ABN15762 to ABN2752 encode the human ORX  
 CC proteins given in ABP0010 to ABP11500. ORFX proteins are useful for  
 CC treating or preventing a pathology associated with an ORFX-associated  
 CC disorder in humans, and in the manufacture of a medicament for treating a

CC syndrome associated with ORFX-associated disorder; ORFX polynucleotide  
 CC sequences can be used in gene therapy. ORFX sequences can be used in the  
 CC treatment of cancer, hyperproliferative disorders, cirrhosis of liver,  
 CC psoriasis, benign tumours, keloid, degenerative disorders, haemorrhage,  
 CC osteoarthritis, neurodegenerative disorders, disorders related to organ  
 CC transplantation, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes mellitus, systemic C  
 CC lupus erythematosus, hypertension, hypothyroidism, cholesterol ester  
 CC storage disease, various immune deficiencies and disorders, infectious  
 CC diseases, autoimmune disorders such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid  
 CC arthritis, autoimmune thyroiditis, myasthenia gravis, graft-versus-host  
 CC disease and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease. ORFX proteins are also  
 CC useful for treating burns, incisions, ulcers, for treating osteoporosis,  
 CC bone degenerative disorders, or periodontal disease, and for gut  
 CC protection or regeneration and treatment of lung or liver fibrosis,  
 CC reperfusion injury in various tissues and conditions resulting from  
 CC systemic cytokine damage. N.B. The sequence data for this patent did not  
 CC form part of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic  
 CC format directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)  
 XX

SQ Sequence 51 AA;

Query Match 89.5%; Score 34; DB 5; Length 51;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 84;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 NWGPL 5  
 Db 7 NWGPL 11

RESULT 11

AAO12092 standard; protein; 59 AA.  
 ID AAO12092  
 XX AC AAO12092;  
 XX DT 06-NOV-2001 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human polypeptide SEQ ID NO 25984.

XX Human; cytokine; cell proliferation; cell differentiation; Gene therapy;  
 XX vaccine; Peptide therapy; stem cell growth factor; hematopoiesis;  
 XX tissue growth factor; immunomodulatory; cancer; leukaemia;  
 XX nervous system disorders; arthritis; inflammation.  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 XX OS WO200164835-A2.  
 XX PN 07-SEP-2001.  
 XX PD 26-FEB-2001; 2001WO-US004327.  
 XX PR 28-FEB-2000; 2000US-00515126.  
 XX PR 18-MAY-2000; 2000US-00577409.  
 XX PR (HNSC) HNSC INC.

XX Tang YT, Liu C, Drmanac RT;  
 XX DR 2001-514838/56.  
 XX WPI; N-5SDB; AAI92023.

XX Isolated nucleic acids and polypeptides, useful for preventing diagnosing  
 PT and treating e.g. leukemia, inflammation and immune disorders.  
 XX PS Claim 20; SEQ ID NO 25984; 1399pp + Sequence Listing; English.  
 XX

XX The invention relates to human polynucleotides (AAI79941-AAI93841) and  
 CC the encoded proteins (AAO00010-AA01310) that exhibit activity relating to  
 CC cytokine, cell proliferation or cell differentiation or which may induce  
 CC production of other cytokines in other cell populations. The  
 CC polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in gene therapy, vaccines or  
 CC peptide therapy. The polypeptides have various cytokine-like activities,  
 CC e.g. stem cell growth factor activity, haemopoiesis regulating  
 CC activity, tissue growth factor activity, immunomodulatory activity and  
 CC activin/inhibin activity and may be useful in the diagnosis and/or  
 CC treatment of cancer, leukaemia, nervous system disorders, arthritis and  
 CC inflammation. Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part  
 CC of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic format  
 CC directly from WIPO at [ftp.wipo.int/pub/published\\_pct\\_sequences](http://ftp.wipo.int/pub/published_pct_sequences)

XX .Sequence 59 AA;  
 SQ Query Match 89.5%; Score 34; DB 4; Length 59;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 97;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;  
 QY 1 NWGPL 5  
 Db 15 NWGPL 19

RESULT 12

ADMO4268 standard; protein; 219 AA.  
 ID ADM04268  
 XX AC ADM04268;  
 XX DT 20-MAY-2004 (first entry)  
 XX DE Human protein of the invention SEQ ID NO:2953.  
 XX KW human; gene therapy; diagnostic marker; pharmaceutical  
 XX Homo sapiens.  
 OS XX EP1347046-A1.  
 PN XX PD 24-SEP-2003.  
 PR XX PP 12-APR-2002; 2002EP-00008400.  
 PA XX 22-MAR-2002; 2002JP-00137785.  
 PR XX (REAS-) RES ASSOC BIOTECHNOLOGY.

XX PI Igasai T, Sugiyama T, Otsuki T, Wakamatsu A, Sato H, Ishii S;  
 XX PI Yamamoto J, Isono Y, Hio Y, Otsuka K, Nagai K, Irie R, Tamochika I;  
 XX PI Seki N, Yoshioka T, Otsuka M, Nagahari K, Masuho Y;  
 XX DR WPI; 2003-723558/69.  
 DR N-PADB; ADM01825.

XX New polynucleotides and polypeptides are useful in gene therapy, for  
 PT developing a diagnostic marker or medicines for regulating their  
 PT expression and activity, or as a target of gene therapy.  
 XX PS Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2953; 305pp; English.  
 XX DR N-PADB; ADM01825.  
 XX The invention relates to a novel human polynucleotide and the encoded  
 CC polypeptide. A polynucleotide of the invention may have a use in gene  
 CC therapy. An oligonucleotide of the invention ADM0202-ADM06773 is useful  
 CC as a primer for synthesizing the polynucleotide or as a probe for  
 CC detecting the polynucleotide. The polynucleotides ADM01316-ADM03158 are  
 CC useful in gene therapy, for developing a diagnostic marker or medicines  
 CC for regulating their expression and activity, or as a target of gene  
 CC therapy. The proteins ADM031759-ADM06201 encoded by the polynucleotides  
 CC are useful as pharmaceutical agents. The present sequence represents a  
 CC protein sequence of the invention.  
 XX Sequence 219 AA;

SQ Query Match 89.5%; Score 34; DB 7; Length 219;  
 Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 3 8e+02;  
 Matches 5; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;



PR 24-JUN-1999; 99US-0140693P.  
 PR 28-JUN-1999; 99US-0140823P.  
 PR 29-JUN-1999; 99US-0140991P.  
 PR 30-JUN-1999; 99US-0141287P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0141842P.  
 PR 01-JUL-1999; 99US-0142154P.  
 PR 02-JUL-1999; 99US-0142058P.  
 PR 06-JUL-1999; 99US-0142394P.  
 PR 08-JUL-1999; 99US-0142803P.  
 PR 09-JUL-1999; 99US-0142920P.  
 PR 12-JUL-1999; 99US-0142977P.  
 PR 13-JUL-1999; 99US-0143544P.  
 PR 14-JUL-1999; 99US-0143674P.  
 PR 15-JUL-1999; 99US-0144005P.  
 PR 16-JUL-1999; 99US-0144083P.  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144322P.  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144333P.  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144334P.  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144335P.  
 PR 19-JUL-1999; 99US-0144336P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144633P.  
 PR 20-JUL-1999; 99US-0144884P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0144814P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0145086P.  
 PR 21-JUL-1999; 99US-0145088P.  
 PR 22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145085P.  
 PR 22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145276P.  
 PR 22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145089P.  
 PR 22-JUL-1999; 99US-0145192P.  
 PR 23-JUL-1999; 99US-0145145P.  
 PR 23-JUL-1999; 99US-0145218P.  
 PR 23-JUL-1999; 99US-0145224P.  
 PR 26-JUL-1999; 99US-0145911P.  
 PR 27-JUL-1999; 99US-0145918P.  
 PR 27-JUL-1999; 99US-0145919P.  
 PR 28-JUL-1999; 99US-0145951P.  
 PR 02-AUG-1999; 99US-0146385P.  
 PR 02-AUG-1999; 99US-0146388P.  
 PR 02-AUG-1999; 99US-0146389P.  
 PR 03-AUG-1999; 99US-0147038P.  
 PR 04-AUG-1999; 99US-0147244P.  
 PR 04-AUG-1999; 99US-0147302P.  
 PR 05-AUG-1999; 99US-0147192P.  
 PR 05-AUG-1999; 99US-0147260P.  
 PR 06-AUG-1999; 99US-0147303P.  
 PR 06-AUG-1999; 99US-0147416P.  
 PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147493P.  
 PR 09-AUG-1999; 99US-0147499P.  
 PR 10-AUG-1999; 99US-0148171P.  
 PR 11-AUG-1999; 99US-0148319P.  
 PR 12-AUG-1999; 99US-0148341P.  
 PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148565P.  
 PR 13-AUG-1999; 99US-0148694P.  
 PR 16-AUG-1999; 99US-0149368P.  
 PR 17-AUG-1999; 99US-0149175P.  
 PR 18-AUG-1999; 99US-0149426P.  
 PR 20-AUG-1999; 99US-0149722P.  
 PR 20-AUG-1999; 99US-0149723P.  
 PR 20-AUG-1999; 99US-0149929P.  
 PR 23-AUG-1999; 99US-0149902P.  
 PR 23-AUG-1999; 99US-0149930P.  
 PR 25-AUG-1999; 99US-0150566P.  
 PR 26-AUG-1999; 99US-0150884P.  
 PR 27-AUG-1999; 99US-0151065P.  
 PR 27-AUG-1999; 99US-0151080P.  
 PR 30-AUG-1999; 99US-0151303P.  
 PR 31-AUG-1999; 99US-0151438P.  
 PR 01-SEP-1999; 99US-0151930P.

PR 07-SEP-1999; 99US-0152363P.  
 PR 10-SEP-1999; 99US-0153070P.  
 PR 13-SEP-1999; 99US-0153758P.  
 PR 15-SEP-1999; 99US-0154018P.  
 PR 16-SEP-1999; 99US-0154039P.  
 PR 20-SEP-1999; 99US-0154779P.  
 PR 22-SEP-1999; 99US-0154139P.  
 PR 23-SEP-1999; 99US-0154866P.  
 PR 24-SEP-1999; 99US-015659P.  
 PR 28-SEP-1999; 99US-0156458P.  
 PR 29-SEP-1999; 99US-0156596P.  
 PR 04-OCT-1999; 99US-0157117P.  
 PR 05-OCT-1999; 99US-0157533P.  
 PR 06-OCT-1999; 99US-0157865P.  
 PR 07-OCT-1999; 99US-0158029P.  
 PR 08-OCT-1999; 99US-0158232P.  
 PR 12-OCT-1999; 99US-0158369P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0158293P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-0158295P.  
 PR 13-OCT-1999; 99US-015865P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0158749P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0158810P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159331P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159363P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159370P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159384P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159388P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159395P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159444P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0159484P.  
 PR 14-OCT-1999; 99US-0160741P.  
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